MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

LATEST FROM CAPE PALMAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARQUE GLOBE OUT AND HOME.

By the Globe we have received despatches from the colony as late as February 21st, by which we learn that every thing is moving on in the colony in the same old quiet fashion. Gov. Russwurm, under the above date, writes, "Since my last despatches by the Atalanta, nothing of interest has occurred to disturb the even tenor of our way. Your colonists are making themselves more comfortable every day. With the employment given by the Rev. J. Kelly of the Catholic mission, the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist missions, and your agent, there has not been an idler in the colony, and consequently, no hungry ones. I am glad to receive among the passengers by the Globe, our old friends Cornish, Tubman and Bordley.

The coffee plants are doing well, and the success which has crowned Mr. D. Wilson's labours, encourages others to persevere. Our cotton at the public farm looks better than any I have yet seen. Our crop of corn also turned out better than that of any previous year: the seed was obtained from Cape Coast.

"We stand much in need of school books and stationery for the use of the schools and the agency. Besides our free school No. 1, we have a tri-weekly sewing school in operation. School No. 1, has averaged about 20 scholars the past year."

Some half dozen other letters were received from old colonists and the newly arrived emigrants. Those of the former have ceased to speak of satisfaction or dissatisfaction—they are generally on business, and of course uninteresting to our readers—but their tone is the best recommendation the colony can have. The new emigrants, as usual, are delighted at getting on shore in a free country after a long sea voyage. They express an abundance of thanks to the Colonization Society, and all that sort of thing. 'Tis amusing to look into some ill-directed letters which have been sent to this office, and which we have opened in order to find out where to send them. We concluded they must contain bank notes or something of the kind—but no. We find on opening, a scrap of an old dress pattern or shirting, indented so as to match some piece left with a dear friend behind them, which is to serve as a guarantee that the letter actually came from them, and was not

forged by Georgia slave dealers. Poor people, we hope the time will come when they will know their real friends. We have packed up all these *pledges*, and re-directed to the best of our ability their uncouth envelopes.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Capt. James Lauder and wife and one child, which occurred on their outward passage—a fatality which never before attended an expedition to the colony. It will be recollected that Lauder was a prominent and promising individual from St. Mary's county, who embarked with his large family in the Globe. We congratulated ourselves much in obtaining a man of his character as an emigrant, and indulged in pleasing anticipations of his usefulness in the colony: but our hopes have been blasted, and we must view it one of the "partial evils which work the universal good," and humbly submit to the decrees of Providence. Yet we cannot but ask, why should Lauder of all others be taken away?

Dr. McGill writes, that "he stuck a nail in his foot, and although the wound healed up erysipitatous inflammation ensued, which could not be subdued, and he died of gangrene."

"The old gentleman in his last moments declared that he 'did not regret having started, that he felt more willing to die on his way to Africa than to live longer in America.' He was buried on shore the day we arrived." We can imagine nothing more noble and affecting than this last declaration of Lauder's. We fancy we can see him elevated on the deck of the old barque as she slowly approaches the African shore, fanned by the light air of the tropics—we see his eye brighten as he discerns through the dim hazy outline of the coast the lofty palm rising in grandeur above the surrounding forest—we see his chest heave convulsive, as he inhales the balmy breezes of his ancestral land—'tis then with hands and eyes upraised, he murmurs—"now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

COLONIZATION HERALD.

A new series of this Journal is commenced under the direction of Mr. Pinney, Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. It is to be published semi-monthly, at one dollar per year. We hail the re-appearance of the Herald as a good omen, and hesitate not to prophecy, that while Mr. Pinney devotes himself to its management it will not only advance the interests of the cause of colonization, but be of vast benefit to the community in which it circulates. We copy below the Prospectus, and earnestly commend it to the attention of our readers. The Editor takes the right ground, viz: that *colonization*—yea, the colonization of the Africo-American on that continent, which is effectually closed against all other agency, is connected with all the great leading events and improvements of the present day. It promises to open to the civilized world a new and rich continent, and to change the destiny of fifty millions of human beings.

"Our Paper.—Christians of every sect,—philanthropists and patriots of all parties, and by whatever title designated! we invoke your aid in favour of a cause which gives such ample scope to your zeal and labours.

"Cast your eyes on the map of Africa, and you will see that its great central and most fertile and fairest region is, and, from time immemorial,

has been, the home of the negro race. Separated both from the northern and southern portions of the continent, by great deserts, central Africa is alike inaccessible to either serious or prolonged aggression, or to the genial influences of higher civilization and attendant commerce, from the people to the north and the south. It cannot be reached, for any permanently and diffusively beneficial purpose, either by the French from the Mediterranean coast, or by the English from the Cape of Good Hope. From the east it cannot hope for amelioration from Mahometan Egypt or semi-barbarous Abyssinia. But look on its western or Atlantic coast, and you will see where it has been approached, and where only it is approachable, both for good and evil. Hitherto, evil has predominated in fearful excess, as the horrors and atrocities of the slave trade too long and too fully testify. But the dawn of a brighter day appears, and shows to the philanthropist and the christian the operations of new principles and motives of action.

"On this western coast are now found descendants of those very Africans who had been carried away into bondage, bringing with them a pure religion which their forefathers never knew, and a knowledge and practice of institutions calculated to secure national independence and individual liberty to all. LIBERIA is the home of these messengers of good, of these friends and instructors of their brethren, who, in proportion as they extend their settlements along the coast, will cut off for ever the infernal traffic in slaves between the barbarous and pagan people in the interior, and the equally barbarous and pagan wretches who come in vessels from abroad. Is it desired, then, to extinguish for ever this traffic and to substitute in its place lawful commerce and the arts and sciences? foster by all allowable means the settlement of christian free negroes on the western coast of central Africa. Much may be done by the large naval police now kept up by various christian nations: but the evil can only be destroyed by getting at its very source. Sanitary cordons are of little avail to cure the pestilence in the districts which they surround, or in the countries whose boundaries they merely watch.

"Transferring your regard from Africa to America, what do you behold? A large and increasing population of the people of the negro race, for the most part in servitude. What are the causes retarding their liberation, in addition to those of self-interest and avarice? Are they not, mainly, the fears that the love of freedom will be merely nominal, and may prove a curse to both donor and receiver?

"Would you substitute for those fears and the apathy which attends them, impelling motives to action and high hopes of future good from measures of liberation, you need only point to Liberia and to African colonization. The chains of the slave will be loosened,—his mind and his morals cared for, and he be prepared by his master for that higher standard of life and wider sphere of duties which await him in Africa.

"In the inculcation and diffusion of these views and principles of benevolent action, so as to make them operative on all, in the way in which they have already influenced very many of their fellow-citizens in every section of the United States, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society has laboured earnestly and continuedly, in conjunction with the American Colonization Society. Experience has shown that a newspaper is a potent auxiliary in carrying out every scheme of benevolence, and that to no one is the aid of the press more desirable and useful than to that of colonization. Once more, therefore does the Society speak through its recognized organ—*The Colonization Herald and General Register.*

"The Herald will be under the same guidance, and swayed by the same counsels which found favour in former years in the eyes of a large and

respectable class of readers. Its special provinces connects it necessarily with education, the useful arts and sciences, temperance, and improvement every where; and naturally with geographical discovery, colonization and progressive civilization in all parts of the world. Whatever can elucidate sound political and domestic economy, will find a place in its columns. In fine, without undue enlargement on plans and prospects, it will suffice, on this occasion, to say, that all the diversified topics of national and social interest and of individual improvement and gratification, will be touched on in the Herald, so as to render it a pleasant and instructive family paper,—to the exclusion, however, of all sectarian theology and disputation, and of party politics and personal invectives. If it ever be found in a belligerent attitude, the plea of self-defence, or rather of that of the generous and ennobling principles which it advocates, will, it is hoped, be seen and admitted by all whose minds shall not have been perverted by passion or prejudice."

LIBERIA HERALD.

We have been favoured by the Barque Globe with a file of the Liberia Herald, from October to February inclusive, and shall proceed to give extracts from the different numbers.

It will be recollected that the Herald is owned and published by Mr. Hilary Teage, (long a resident of the colony, and a self-educated man,) without assistance or patronage from any quarter save his subscribers and advertisers.

In the October number we find an account of the loss of the Schooner Royal Albert, just to the leeward of the Cape, from the same cause which has so often proved fatal to traders, viz: running in too close to the shore and then losing the wind: the consequence is, the ground swells heaves them ashore despite sweeps and anchors.

The following notice of the Niger expedition contains the repetition of a hint that we have given some hundred times, and which we believe those who wish to operate upon Africa will take ere long.

"Niger Expedition.—Capt. B. reported also the Steamer Wilberforce, one of the three which attempted the ascent of the Niger, touched at Palmas about 1st inst.

"The extravagant waste of life and money consequent upon the manner in which that expedition was fitted out and supplied with officers and men is a lesson which will teach the English government and people when they wish to penetrate this continent, they must employ those who have resided more or less in this climate. The Wilberforce was carrying home the last remnant of the expedition, and in a year or two the far-famed "Niger Expedition" will be remembered only by those whose husbands and brothers lie buried or murdered on the banks of the river and at Fernando Po, while uninterested persons will speak of it as among the "things that were." We learn that the two young men who joined the Albert at this place were on board and that *not one of the coloured men attached to the expedition died of fever*—showing that had the first design been pursued of employing experienced merchant captains, and intelligent coloured men from Sierra Leone and the other colonies along the coast—the enterprise would not have failed from the same causes."

Marriages for past month, 3. Deaths in Monrovia, 6. In Caldwell, 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Of some forty-two articles quoted, but sixteen are on hand, by which one not acquainted with the market would suppose a fine chance offered for shipment.

Palm Oil we see quoted at 46 cents per gallon for exportation, when it is begging in our markets at 30 cents.

MARINE LIST.—Twelve arrivals and about the same number of departures.

The November number contains many very interesting articles, but too long for insertion in our small sheet.

1st. A notice of a meeting of the "Ladies Benevolent Society of Monrovia," and their annual report, which is one of the best papers of the kind we ever read. It doubtless was penned by the editor of the Herald himself. The disbursements of the Society the past year amounted to $81 06. Funds on hand $80 75, (a rare thing for benevolent societies.)

An interesting account is given of a pitched battle between the bug-a-bugs (a species of ant) and bees, in which the former proved victorious, as we believe they always do. They are said to fall upon and destroy the boa-constrictor when gorged with flesh and incapable of locomotion.

Marriages the past month, 1. Deaths, 8.

MARINE LIST.—Arrivals, 8. Departures same.

The December number contains a long and interesting account of the death of Amurah, a noted African chieftain. He was the Napoleon of his country, and fell, like him, before his allied opposers.

The first of December, their national birth-day, was celebrated, as appears by the following article.

"FIRST OF DECEMBER.—This day destined to be memorable in the history of Liberia, was observed with the usual display.

"At 5 A. M. a gun from central fort announced the approach of day—at 8 another from the same place proclaimed the ascent of the flags. At 10 the military formed in front of government house, whence they moved off escorting the governor, civil officers and citizens generally to the Methodist Church.

"The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. F. Burns of the M. E. Church. To say that we were delighted with the performance, would be but poor praise. Although it had rather too much at both ends, that is (being less allegorical) rather prolix, the subject was well sustained throughout. There were some few chronological, and other minor errors, but not of sufficient importance to impair its general correctness and integrity. The matter of the address could not fail to reach the heart of every man of colour, and awaken emotions at once melancholy and pleasing. The speaker briefly noticed the origin of African slavery, and correctly assigned it to European cupidity and religious fanaticism after the discovery of America, but failed, as we think, in attempting to point out any features common to the ancient system of feudalism and vassalage in Europe and African slavery in the new world. They were based upon principles altogether different—springing from different motives and directed to different objects.

"The speaker's style was excellent. There was no noisy ranting, no uproarous blustering—no labouring after bombastic phrases which darken sen-

timent while they lengthen the sentence. There were some touches of genuine eloquence. We refer especially to his notice of the first meeting at Washington of the founders of African colonization. Chaste, silent and harmonious, it was the spontaneous flow of nature under deeply wrought feeling. It was decidedly the best address ever delivered on the occasion.

"The address over, the procession returned to government house. At one P. M. the national salute was fired, and the day closed with the usual festivities."

Marriages the past month, 1. Deaths, 6.

MARINE LIST.—Arrivals, 13. Departures, 9.

In the January number we have a notice of the opening of the legislature, and a report of the proceedings for the first week. The officers elected for the present year are:

Hon. S. Benedict, *Lieutenant Governor.*

H. Teage, Zion Harris, D. Johnston, B. R. Wilson, L. Sheridan, W. W. Davis, W. L. Wever, L. B. Fuller, J. B. Gripon and B. P. Yates, *Counsellors.*

James Eden was elected *Chaplain of the House*, and H. Shackelford and John Leon, *Doorkeepers.* H. Teage, *Printer to the House.*

No business worth reporting on this side the Atlantic was transacted.

No price current this month. The following editorial on two articles of trade in its stead:

"RICE, RICE, RICE.—The supply of the article is more abundant this season than in any one of the preceding seasons. Captain Brown of Ellen Jenkenson informs us that some three or four cargoes have been procured from Cape Palmas and its vicinity, for the Sierra Leone market.

"Palm oil has been unusually scarce. Indeed the supply is literally cut off. We are unable to account for it. The natives assign various reasons—some say war stop 'em—others say rain—and others again declare there is no oil in the nuts. Some greedy speculators will burn their fingers. Camwood and ivory both have been a little brisker this season. But the increase by no means supplies the deficiency in oil."

MARINE LIST.—17 arrivals, 4 British vessels of war. 15 clearances.

FEBRUARY.—The Herald of this month contains the message of Governor Roberts to the legislature—a document occupying some six columns. It is somewhat in the style of our presidents' messages, as well written as many of them, and mainly differs from them in that it contains no *ad captandum* professions of democracy, love for the people, etc. It is a straight-forward honest message, and would do credit to any governor. We wish we had room for the whole of it, but we will insert the opening and closing paragraphs as a sample of his style, and the details of the receipts and expenditures, the same being the parts most likely to interest our readers.

"*To the Honourable the Members of the Legislative Council:*

"GENTLEMEN,—On our present meeting it becomes my duty to invite your attention to the providential favours which our colony has experienced during the past year, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its in-

habitants, in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labours of the farmer, in the success that has attended the efforts of our enterprising merchants, in the extension of the influence of the colony over the minds of the heathen tribes around us, and in the progress of general improvement favourable to the prosperity of our infant republic.—With these blessings, have been necessarily mingled the inconveniences and vicissitudes incident to all new countries. Still there is just occasion for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness to that benificent Being who in his goodness has been pleased to favour us with such distinguished mercies.

"Since the meeting of the legislature in April last, nothing of importance has occurred to disturb our friendly relations with foreigners, or with the natives of the country we inhabit. Peace and harmony prevail throughout our borders.

"I am happy to inform you gentlemen that the revenue of the commonwealth is steadily increasing. From official returns to the 31st December, I have been able to make up the following summary statement—the amounts in detail will be laid before you—of the transactions at the Colonial Treasury for the year ending 31st December, 1842. The Treasurer for the county of Messurado acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts—viz:

"From the collector of customs P. M. $2,940 93, duty on imports. $450 50, anchorage duty. $57 00, light duty. $90 93, tonnage duty C. V.

"From the sheriff of the county. $22 20, court fines,—and $37 06, military fines.

"From the clerk of court of C. P. $50 00, auction license. $120 80, for commission license. $119 25, for special license,—and $144 69, for retail license. Making an amount total of $4,027 36.

"The following have been the disbursements, viz: For public buildings, (including $500, paid on account the light house,) $2,250 00. For the session of the legislature in 1842, $262 00. For the judiciary, $370 00. For prisoners, $350 00. For the defence of the colony, $200 00. For signal master and light house on Cape Messurado, $165 00. For elections, $32 00. For printing, $39 00. And for contingencies, $33 12. Making $3,698 12, and, $329 24 less than the receipts; which added to $858 80, balance in hands of Treasurer 31st December, 1841, will leave a balance in the treasury this day of $1,188 04.

"The following are the amounts collected in the county of Grand Bassa, viz:—

"By the collector for the port of Marshall. Duty on imports, $230 00.

"By the collector for the ports of Edina and Bassa Cove:

"Duty on imports, $726 17. Anchorage duty, $12 00.

"By the sheriff of the county. Court fines, $79 00. Tax fee, $10 00.

"By the clerk of the court of C. P. For commission license, $125 00. Special license, $50 00. Retail license, $144 00. Making an amount total of $1,376 17.

"The following amounts have been disbursed, viz: For public buildings, $249 50. For the legislature, $62 50. Judiciary, $131 00. For the defence of the colony, $18 00. Incidental expenses, $96 00. Making an amount total of $587 00,—leaving a balance in favour of the commonwealth this day, $789 17.

"These, gentlemen, are the matters respecting the state of the commonwealth which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration; some others, no doubt, will arise in the course of your deliberations, that may require equal attention. I am happy, however, in this

opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of this people. To you then, gentlemen, who are charged with the function of legislation, we look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are embarked.

"The prudence and temperance of your discussions within these walls will, no doubt, promote that conciliation so necessary for the advancement of our political and religious institutions. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected. But I indulge the hope, that a great majority of our citizens will cordially concur, in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object the general good of the people, the maintainance of peace with our neighbours, and order and obedience to the laws by the citizens of the commonwealth, to establish principles and practices of administration favourable to the security of liberty and property, and to the furtherance of civilization and christianity among the heathen tribes around us.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *Jan. 9th*, 1843. J. J. ROBERTS."

This number also contains a notice of the re-formation of the "Liberia Temperance Society." We were present at an anniversary of this Society, as it existed seven years since, then including in its list of members the most respectable and intelligent men of all denominations. Whether from apathy or sectarian influence we know not, but this "Liberia Temperance Society" ceased to exist, and in its stead flourished the "Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." We are glad to see the Society again change its title and become catholic, embracing *all* in the grand reform. Christianity suffers enough from *sectarianism*, and we pray heaven the temperance cause in Liberia will not be strangled by the monster. The following is the list of the officers:

"On motion, *Resolved*, that the house proceed to elect officers. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices in the Society for this year.

Rev. A. Cheeseman, *President*. His Ex. J. J. Roberts, *Vice-President*.
John N. Lewis, Esq., *Secretary*. Rev. James Eden, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Rev. H. Teage, Hon. J. B. Gripon, Rev. B. R. Wilson, James Brown, G. P. Flunoy, Hon. S. Benedict, Rev. A. W. Anderson.

MARINE LIST.—Arrivals, 13. Departures, 13.

REV. GEORGE S. BROWN.

Some year or more since we gave the above name as a heading to an article in our Journal. We then took occasion to speak of him as a man of uncommon energy and perseverance; plain, blunt, and honest, as one of the most efficient labourers in the missionary field—in fact, as the John Baptist of the Liberia mission, "the voice of one crying in the wilderness;" whose food, in comparison with that of many others of the same calling, was locust and wild honey. So too we believe he was considered not only by the Methodist Church in Liberia and America, but by all who were acquainted with him or his doings. It appears by the following letter that he has either much changed his course of conduct and character, or that he

has been hardly dealt with by the Rev. Squire Chase, the superintendent of the mission.

We insert the letter without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case, but simply to prove from the character of the transaction therein detailed, what we have ever asserted, viz. that giving the supremacy of colonies or mission stations to white men, with coloured labourers in a subordinate capacity, will ever prove an injudicious organization—that in Africa, if individuals of the two races act together, it must be on terms of equality. If the missionary societies expect to civilize and evangelize Africa, it *must be through the instrumentality of the coloured man—through his instrumentality too as principal, and not as subordinate.* In proof, we cite the two chief magistrates of the two colonies. Gov. Roberts has, to be sure, acted but little over one year, but during that time has preserved the peace of the colony both internally and externally, and advanced its interests in all respects; and we would like to know at what *cost*, compared with the administration of his *white* predecessors? Any of them, we don't care which. Gov. Russwurm has been longer tried. Seven years of the most successful administration of the affairs of the Maryland colony, prove him pre-eminently calculated for his station. But he needs not our panegyric. Does the management of a mission station require greater powers and capacities than that of a colony—a government? True, it may require different and peculiar characteristics; but cannot these be found in the black man? If not, 'tis hardly worth while to attempt to christianize the native African. But here is the letter or communication addressed to the editor of the Liberia Herald, and published in the January number.

(From the Liberia Herald.)

SUPREMACY OF THE POWER OF THE LIBERIAN DISCIPLINE, TO THAT OF THE DISCIPLINE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Mr. Editor,—Will you please grant me a column in your interesting Herald to give some satisfaction to those perplexing agitators, who are so mightily excited at the execution of the Liberian discipline. For as I have lately been brought, and still am under its supreme power, perhaps I may give some satisfaction to the excited party, by showing the difference between the two above mentioned disciplines, so far as I am acquainted with both.

Last Saturday, 7th instant, I was suspended by the quarterly conference in Caldwell, from all official services in the church until the ensuing quarterly conference.

Now here is the difference between the two disciplines.

The discipline of the M. E. Church, in regard to dealing with local elders, reads thus. Page 72, quest. 2d.

What shall be done when a local elder, deacon, or preacher, is reported to be guilty of some crime expressly forbidden in the Word of God, sufficient to exclude a person from the kingdom of grace and glory.

Answer first. The preacher having charge shall call a committee consisting of three or more local preachers, before whom it shall be the *duty* of the accused to appear, and by whom he shall be acquitted, or, if found guilty, suspended until the next quarterly conference. And the preacher in charge shall cause exact minutes of the charges, testimony, and exami-

nation, together with the decision of the committee, to be laid before the quarterly conference, where it shall be the duty of the accused to appear, &c.

But again, page 74, quest. 3d.

What shall be done in cases of improper tempers, words, or actions; "Answer." The person so offending shall be reprehended by the preacher having charge. Should a second transgression take place, one, two or three faithful friends are to be taken as witness. If he be not then cured, he shall be tried at the next quarterly conference, and if found guilty and impenitent, he shall be expelled from the church.

But not so with the Liberian discipline, or I should have been dealt with in the same manner. One thing is certain; I have not been called to appear before any committee of local preachers, whether my crime required it, or not.

And there is another thing equally as certain: no preacher in charge, nor any other preacher or person ever gave me one word of reprehension, or any thing in shape or form of a reprehension. Nor has any one, two, or three faithful friends ever visited me at all on the occasion, or said one word in form of a labour. Nor did they give any notice at all of any such trial, nor any specifications of any charges whatever. I was not present at the quarterly conference, but several of the members of the conference who were present, tell me, that, there was not one witness called on the trial, not one appeared, nor did they pretend that they had any to call. They tell me that they acted according to information which the president gave them concerning me. Those members of the conference tell me, that the president told the conference that I had lied. And what about? well; I will give you the whole history.

On the 8th November I went down to Monrovia to settle with Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase's clerk first presented their account, and I looked it over. I then presented my account to the clerk, who took it and carried it into the chamber where Mr. Chase was. And after a long time, the clerk returned, and presented me my account all scratched over by a pencil. The clerk very modestly told me, that Mr. Chase did not feel disposed to allow my account, (or words to the amount.)

I then took the bill, and went into the chamber where Mr. Chase was sitting, and said: well, brother Chase, you seem to protest my account? yes, said he, I protest the whole of it. Then I said, why do you protest it, sir? Then he said, when we were in America, you applied to the Board for $150 to bear your expenses into the interior and to buy land: which sum was paid you in America, and I shall not pay any more expenses whatever. Then I said, I never applied to the Board for any $150, to bear my expenses into the interior, or to buy land, nor was any such money ever paid me in America. Mr. Chase's next words were, YOU LIE, YOU LIE.

Then said I, brother Chase, you ought to know better than to talk thus. Then said he, do you say I ought to know better? YOU BLACK SCOUNDREL! There is the door, get out of my house, or I will give you what you want. And while he turned himself and looked towards a chair, with which I was afraid he would beat me, I gathered up my papers in haste, and dropped down stairs in a hurry, and escaped without any farther injury.

Now, I am informed by three of the members of this quarterly conference, that Mr. Chase frankly told them in conference, that I lied when I said that I never applied to the Board for the above-mentioned money, and secondly he told them, that I lied when I said that he called me a black scoundrel. But I have already taken an oath that I never applied for any money as above stated. And more than all this, Mr. Chase did call me a black scoundrel, and I have already taken my oath of it, and am ready to take fifty oaths more that Mr. Chase did call me A BLACK SCOUNDREL.

But, to what was I suspended? to the annual conference? Nay. But back to the same quarterly conference again at its next session. And so here is the supremacy of the Liberian discipline to that of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The M. E. Church's discipline requires that a local elder first be brought before a committee of local preachers, if the crime be sufficient. But if the crime is only for improper words, or actions, or tempers, then the preacher having charge shall reprehend the offender. And if there be no satisfaction given, then the preacher is required to take two or three faithful friends with him for witnesses, and talk with the offender the second time. But the Liberian discipline has no such forms.

The discipline of the M. E. Church favours the offender with a notification of his trial, and also with a list of the specifications of the charges preferred against him. But the Liberian discipline by which I am suspended protests rigidly against every one of those articles. For not one of them were noticed in bringing me to trial. The discipline of the M. E. Church requires, that there be one or more witness in a case, before a man can be condemned. But the Liberian discipline does not require any witness at all to suspend a minister of the Gospel from preaching, from one quarterly conference to another. Who under the whole heavens ever heard of such a thing before. No such article or articles in the discipline of the M. E. Church, for that requires its quarterly conference either to acquit, or expel. But I am bound with the iron chains of this double superlative, supreme power of the Liberian discipline for three months. And so let this suffice until we hear the conclusion of the whole matter.

Very respectfully yours, GEORGE S. BROWN.

Caldwell, January 12th, 1843.

RE-PRINT OF THE OLD SERIES OF THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

(*Concluded from Page* 252.)

VISIT TO THE KING OF NETEA.

After ascending a mountain of from four to six hundred feet elevation, we arrived at the large town of Netea, which completely covers the apex of this perfect cone. The ascent was in some places extremely difficult, abrupt, and broken. Our foothold, however, was always good, as we followed the water course; or rather, the water from the heavy rains followed the beaten track, clearing the rocks completely of their shrubs and soil. We entered the town amid a mingled shower of rain and musketry, the increasing roar from thousands of extended jaws, and the deep heavy bombing from their mighty palaver-house drum. I have often endeavoured (although in vain) to give you an idea of the uproar and confusion caused by my entrance into a native town, therefore I shall not again attempt it. But suffice it to say, I never before saw the human countenance indicate astonishment, wonder, or admiration—I never before heard a full chorus of human voices. I felt that my whole life had been that of still monastic silence till the arrival of this hour.

The whole town is well secured by a high strong palisade of riven plank, on entering which we were conducted through a long narrow street, enclosed on both sides in the same manner, occasionally passing little openings or doors, which led to the separate enclosures of the different families belonging to the town, each enclosure containing from ten to twenty houses. The great palaver-house is built on this main street, in the very centre of the town, and on the highest point of the mountain. They turned us into one of the enclosures, or pens, containing the king's houses and family.

Here we suffered from the combined evils of fatigue, hunger, wet clothes, rain and uproar, not to mention the extreme danger of suffocation. We were obliged to keep a breathing passage clear at the doors with bayonets. Finally, seeing that we would not really prick or injure them, this failed, and I was obliged to issue forth, cudgel in hand, and play upon their naked craniums: this I did so effectually, that the slightest movement from me would, afterwards, clear the passage.

SCENERY ABOUT NETEA.

I had an opportunity in the morning to view the extent of the town and the peculiarity of its location. As I before said, it occupies the entire summit of the mountain, is completely secured by palisades, is at least one mile in circumference, and as thickly studded with houses as the earth will possibly admit of, and contains at least three thousand inhabitants. The river, from either side, was romantic and beautiful beyond description. I have said so much of the scenery on the river, even from my first out-set in the deluge of rain to this place, and been so lavish in my terms of admiration, that I fear you will think it mere habit, or a desire to excite an undue interest in the matter; and I would here spare you, if I could in justice, but I cannot. There was a world of beauty, magnificence, and grandeur before me, such as I never before witnessed, the view of which abundantly repaid me for my yesterday's toil, vexation and confusion. On the south was my favourite Najiro, although far less interesting now, that it had so many competitors claiming my admiration. The whole western prospect to the distant horizon was chequered with hills and dales, the little patches of rice and green sward, surrounded by the dense dark forest. With the aid of my telescope, I could here and there detect one of the innumerable hills before me crowned with the sharp points of native houses, indicating that the whole wilderness was inhabited. The northern view differed from that of the west only, that in the distance, far as the eye could reach, I could trace the dim blue outline of an extensive, elevated range of mountains, apparently running parallel with the windward coast. But the eastern view was at this time peculiarly imposing. I have witnessed something similar when in the highlands of Vermont, bordering on the Connecticut, although hardly to be compared with that now before me. The whole valley of the river, from the falls southward, was covered with a dense well-defined fog or vapour; perfectly tranquil, and so strongly refracting the flood of light now breaking in the east, that no other assurance than the fact of having the day before passed through the valley, would have convinced me that I stood not on the margin of some romantic wood-bound lake, dotted with innumerable little circular green isles, with here and there a majestic forest tree, rising in solitary grandeur above the surrounding flood. I had hardly time, as I rounded the northern extremity of the town, to contemplate and enjoy the unparalleled beauty of this scene, ere the broad, bright sun appeared suddenly to heave himself above the highest peak of Mount Yapah, and poured down his rays with uncommon intensity. Soon the heretofore tranquil mass began to undulate: small portions became detached, and ascending, soon became lost in the clear blue zenith. The distinct outline was no longer visible, the smooth bright surface was broken up, and the whole became but rolling masses of vapour, soon to melt and expand into æther. The illusion indeed vanished, but the reality remained. Yapah and Najiro, the little hills, and the dim distant ridges, the roaring cataract, and the murmuring brook, the smiling fields and the sable forest, remained: enough remained to render this one of the most enchanting spots ever formed by the beneficent hand of nature.

RETURN TO THE SEA-COAST.

After partaking of the bounties of king ——, our kind host, I set about descending the mountain. With much fatigue, although more cheerfully endured than that of yesterday, I reached Faye. We left the falls about twelve at noon, the thermometer standing at about 73° Faht. After passing the dangerous rapids ws put on all steam and swiftly descended the current. From every town the canoes were darting out to intercept our progress; but deterred by nothing, we made the best of our way for Denah, where we arrived about six in the evening. King Neh gave me truly a very kind reception, and would not hear a word to our proceeding down to Baphro's that night, as we intended. We found things here far more agreeable than on our passage up—the people were more civil and well-disposed, the grand carnival was ended, and but slight savour thereof remained. Word was brought us while at Faye, that the Nopatea people intended, forcibly, to stop us in our passage down. We accordingly made all things ready during the night at Denah, and with the first streak of morning light, were under way. I felt considerable anxiety on approaching Nopatea, fearing an ambuscade in the bushes lining the banks; but no indications of hostility appeared, and we proceeded on our course unmolested. I jumped on shore a moment at Haidee and Ploroh, and was really most cordially received, particularly at the former place. We arrived at Baphro's about eleven o'clock, but found him absent. After despatching a couple of goats and a bushel of rice, I parted with my Cavally and Robookah boys, sent my baggage under care of the Americans by the beach, and put to sea in a canoe.

NARROW ESCAPE.

I found the sea extremely rough, and the canoe quite heavy, so that one hand, besides myself, was constantly bailing to keep her afloat. As we approached Grahway Point, the surf became more broken and troublesome, so that in spite of all our efforts with dippers and shoes, the water gained on us, and we were near going down. My head-man suddenly put about and made for the rocks. I thought him mad, but said nothing. To steer our course for Cape Palmas was out of the question. Nothing could be seen ahead of us but a continuous reef of rocks, against which the sea was rolling furiously. On approaching nearer, I could discover a narrow cleft, which filled with water in the heaviest swells. All hands now lay to, not a word was spoken or paddle dipped. Soon an enormous swell came under our stern: in a moment the paddles flew like lightning, and the canoe was safely borne on the top of the surf, through the gap in the rocks, to smooth water in shore. I could easily have touched the rocks on both sides as we passed. Twice in this manner has my life been preserved by the dexterity of these Kroomen.

RESULTS OF THE TOUR.

I consider this tour as productive of the most important results. In the first place, it has completely vanquished the settled purpose of all the beach tribes to prevent communication between the colony and the bush people, thereby destroying one of the strongest barriers to the propagation of civilization and the gospel. It has completely, and I trust, permanently, opened the way for free and unrestrained commerce, thereby greatly enhancing the means of the colonists for acquiring wealth and importance. It has given us assurance that we can, at any time, acquire an almost boundless extent of valuable and fertile land for no other compensation than the advantages that will accrue to the native inhabitants from our settling colonists among them, and insuring free communication with all parts of

"Maryland in Liberia." It has developed to us the resources of the valuable tract of country bordering upon this important and beautiful river, which we now know to be navigable to the extent of fifty miles at least for vessels of any draught of water that ever can be required for exporting the produce of the country. In fact, in the height of the dry season, I do not think that the current in any place would give less than two fathoms on the sounding line. I found not less than four from side to side, and generally six. I speak of these advantages independent of those arising from the acquisition of territory; but the fact that this tribe, (the Yeabrehs,) one of the most influential on this section of the coast, whose country is the very hot-bed of bigotry and superstition, the head-quarters of *Auld Nick* himself, possessing, as they do, the absolute control over the navigation of the river, and the lucrative traffic with the interior; a people who have ever been wrangling with the natives of Cape Palmas, whom they consider as amalgamated with us, and in some degree Americanized: that they should voluntarily come forward, and without valuable pecuniary consideration, tender their territory to the governor of the colony, and in a measure come under the control, and wish to be joined to, and confederated with their former enemies, forms the most correct comment upon the effects produced by this colony among the surrounding tribes of barbarians, and the reputation it has established during its brief existence.

ACQUISITION OF HALF CAVALLY.

Nov. 26.—I have this morning the pleasure of noting another important acquisition of territory, which, although not really valuable in itself, is, under existing circumstances, of the utmost consequence to us—I refer to Half Cavally. I have before detailed to you some unpleasant circumstances relative to our connection with these people, such as their refusal to treat for territory, their insolent and flagitious conduct towards me when passing their town, and their endeavouring to instigate the bush people on the river to acts of violence towards me during my late tour. Previous to this last act of hostility, I had been quite undecided whether it was my duty to call them to an account for their conduct, knowing that in case they refused satisfaction, I should be under the necessity of fighting them, which I considered a *dernier resort*, and I determined to let the matter pass. But when I found that this only emboldened them to continue this course of conduct, and that the colony would be constantly subject to their hostile acts, unless some severe measures of redress were taken, I determined to call them to an account. I accordingly sent a messenger, Mr. Nathan Lee, to ask the reason of their late conduct, and to demand satisfaction. They returned for answer that they had been instigated to the course they had taken by king Tom—that he had deceived them now by making friends with me, and they were ashamed of it, and wished me to make them a visit, and they would give me satisfaction. This I declined doing; but sent Mr. Thompson, the colonial secretary, with a form of a deed, and instructions to say to them, that by their conduct they had forfeited their country, if I was able to take it; that if they would sign the deed, (after hearing its purport fully explained,) the palaver should be set, and they should be considered as one people with us, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted in the deed; if not, I would take what course I should see proper. But little other argument was necessary; they signed at once, without even speaking of dash palaver.

I assure you, I am not a little gratified at the termination of this affair. As I before said, the territory is really not worth possessing or occupying, and is already overstocked with inhabitants, who live altogether by traffic with the river people and vessels; but then, possessing, as it does, a good

anchorage, great facilities for the river trade, and the trade-men being the most expert on this part of the coast, it held out great inducement for the establishment of a factory there by foreigners, and perhaps to ultimate settlement; and to effect this the inhabitants were determined. They would formerly consent to treat with me only on conditions that a factory should be established there, perfectly independent of the government of the colony. I think it would have been impossible to have effected any thing like the present favourable arrangement, had they not rendered themselves liable to retaliation by their injudicious attack upon me.

There is now secured to the colony the unlimited control of thirty miles of sea-coast, extending from ten to fifty miles into the interior; in fact, extending to any distance that the exigencies of the colony will ever require, or as far as it can afford protection to itself or the native inhabitants. In one word, (which is exactly expressive of my meaning,) we have all we want.

Nov. 29.—The schooner Portia, of New York, this day came to anchor in our harbour, on her homeward voyage from the leeward: she leaves tomorrow. I have therefore hastily sketched a map of the Cavally river, as far as I ascended it; also, I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the shape and extent of our newly acquired territory. Our first purchase, divested of what does not belong to us, or the kings who claimed it, would make but a sorry figure without Bulyemah and Boureh.

I intend, immediately on my recovery from a severe affliction of the head, which has troubled me since my return from Cavally, to visit king Neh, and the half bush kings, and secure their desirable territory. I therefore think you had better not make the enclosed map public until you hear more; or, if you do it will be well to mark the section between Cape Palmas and Denah as probably ours, as it doubtless will be, long ere you receive this communication. I think I have stretched the view a little in transcribing my map. My best judgment is, that the falls are sixty miles from the river mouth. The map is as correct as you can reasonably expect. I kept the compass between my feet all the way, and at each bend traced the course and supposed distance on a page in my note book, marked into squares of one mile each. I am sensible that the journal of my voyage up the Cavally, is not exactly what you could wish for publication; that it smacks not of the *official*; neither has it the set phrase of the ordinary 'interesting news from Africa;' for which I am truly sorry, but cannot mend it. I was obliged either to state barren, uninteresting facts, or advance such ideas as the objects around me suggested, and give such details of even trifling circumstances, as at the time interested me. I trust the board will extend to me their usual clemency. The bare reading of it to them can produce no injury; and it will depend upon the committee on publications, through whom the whole matter is to be filtered, whether any part thereof shall go farther.

Time will not permit me to say any thing of the internal affairs of the colony, or the home department, only that we continue prosperous, and for the most part contented. Few or no cases of sickness among the old settlers. All the adults of the expedition (per the brig Bourne) are well, and those of the Harmony are improving. I have before informed you of the loss of two, viz: Scott, and a child of Smith's. By the Susan Elizabeth, which is expected in a few days, I shall give you many particulars, respecting farms, crops, &c. that may be valuable and interesting to the board and new emigrants. Among the papers which I now forward, you will perceive an extract of a letter from a Mr. Burt of New York, who remained here some days, and appeared to imbibe a strong interest in the affairs of the colony.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We have long had it in mind to give our Maryland readers some account of the doings, sayings and movements of the Abolition party or parties of the north; to inform them how many parties there are, what are the principal creeds of each one, when and wherefore they split up or seceded from the great Garrison party; of what colour, sex, politics or religion they are composed, and what each or any one of them proposes to do or effect; but we must give over, we cannot catch them, no Dauguerotype skill of ours can put them fairly on paper and say, thus and thus you are in colour, shape or size.

Their most striking characteristics are hatred of the colonization society, of the clergy, of the church, of the constitution, the American government, law, order, and in fine, of all that constitutes civilized society.

In fact, there is no beginning to give even an outline of their creed, belief, or their purposes, or principles of action; but if there is any one institution that they hate more than another, it is the Colonization Society. Singular as it may appear, there is nothing that gives these friends of the black man so much anguish as that a slave should be manumitted and sent to a land of freedom, that a poor degraded free man of colour should be taken from the mire and transported with his friends and fellows, wife and children to a land of peace and plenty, liberty and equality :—all this to them is gall and wormwood.—What charity we ought to have for a party so consistent and amiable! We really must, in our next number, give up some half dozen pages, and perhaps the whole Journal, to extracts from writings and speeches and measures of the prominent men of the party, to say nothing of the prominent women, as Abby Kellys, Mrs. Childs and other Pussies in boots.

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